



**Directorate of
Intelligence**

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Science and Weapons Daily Review

**Monday
11 June 1984**

NGA Review Completed

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*SW SWDR 84-112
11 June 1984*

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CONTENTS

11 JUNE 1984

1 USSR: ADVANCES IN COMPUTER MEMORY TECHNOLOGY

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The Soviets recently announced their first large-scale integrated-circuit memory device using a single +5-volt power supply; this development can lead to new military applications for mobile platforms which have severe constraints on power, weight, and space. []

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2 CHINA: EARLY INDICATIONS OF
PHOTORECONNAISSANCE SATELLITE LAUNCH []

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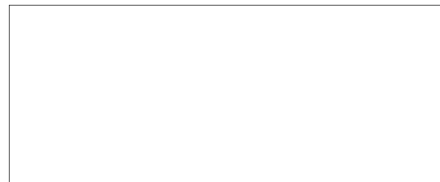
[] we believe the Chinese will launch a new photoreconnaissance satellite in late August or early September 1984. []

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KEY JUDGMENTS: IMPLICATIONS OF SOVIET
MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN
TREATIES 

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The most effective way to monitor the observance of nuclear test ban treaties is for the monitoring country to place its instrumentation in the other treaty party's territory. If, as we expect, the Soviets insist on using their own equipment on their own territory to monitor test ban treaties, data authentication could prove to be a major issue in future negotiations. 


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Science and Weapons Daily Review

USSR: ADVANCES IN COMPUTER MEMORY TECHNOLOGY

A recent edition of a Soviet export publication identified a new Soviet 16-K-bit dynamic random access memory (DRAM), designated KR565RU6. This integrated circuit requires a single +5-volt power supply and uses a 16-pin plastic package, which is compatible with both the K565RU3 and K565RU5 DRAMs. Three versions of the KR565RU6 are available, each with a different cycle time--230, 280, or 360 nanoseconds.

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Comment:

The KR565RU6 DRAMs are the first Soviet large-scale integrated-circuit (LSI) memory devices requiring only a single +5-volt power source. Previous 16-K-bit and 64-K-bit DRAMs in the K565 family have needed +5, -5, and +12 volts. With only a single +5-volt power requirement, the Soviets will be able to reduce the power, weight, space, and cost of their semiconductor memory systems. The Soviet DRAM will not pose a commercial threat to the Western market; however, the technology advance can lead to new or improved military computer applications, especially on mobile platforms that have severe constraints on power, weight, or space. While the DRAMs mentioned in the export publication will have plastic packages, we believe the integrated circuit also will be manufactured with a hermetically sealed ceramic package suitable for military applications.

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CHINA: EARLY INDICATIONS OF PHOTORECONNAISSANCE SATELLITE LAUNCH

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Comment:

We believe that the Chinese will launch a new photoreconnaissance satellite in either late August or early September 1984. China's last photoreconnaissance satellite was launched in September 1983

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11 JUNE 1984
SW SWDR 84-112



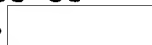
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**KEY JUDGMENTS: IMPLICATIONS OF SOVIET MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES FOR
NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATIES**

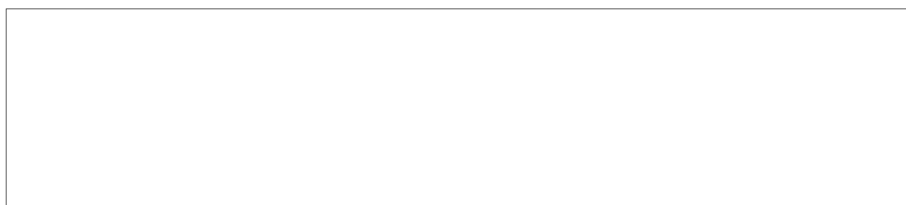


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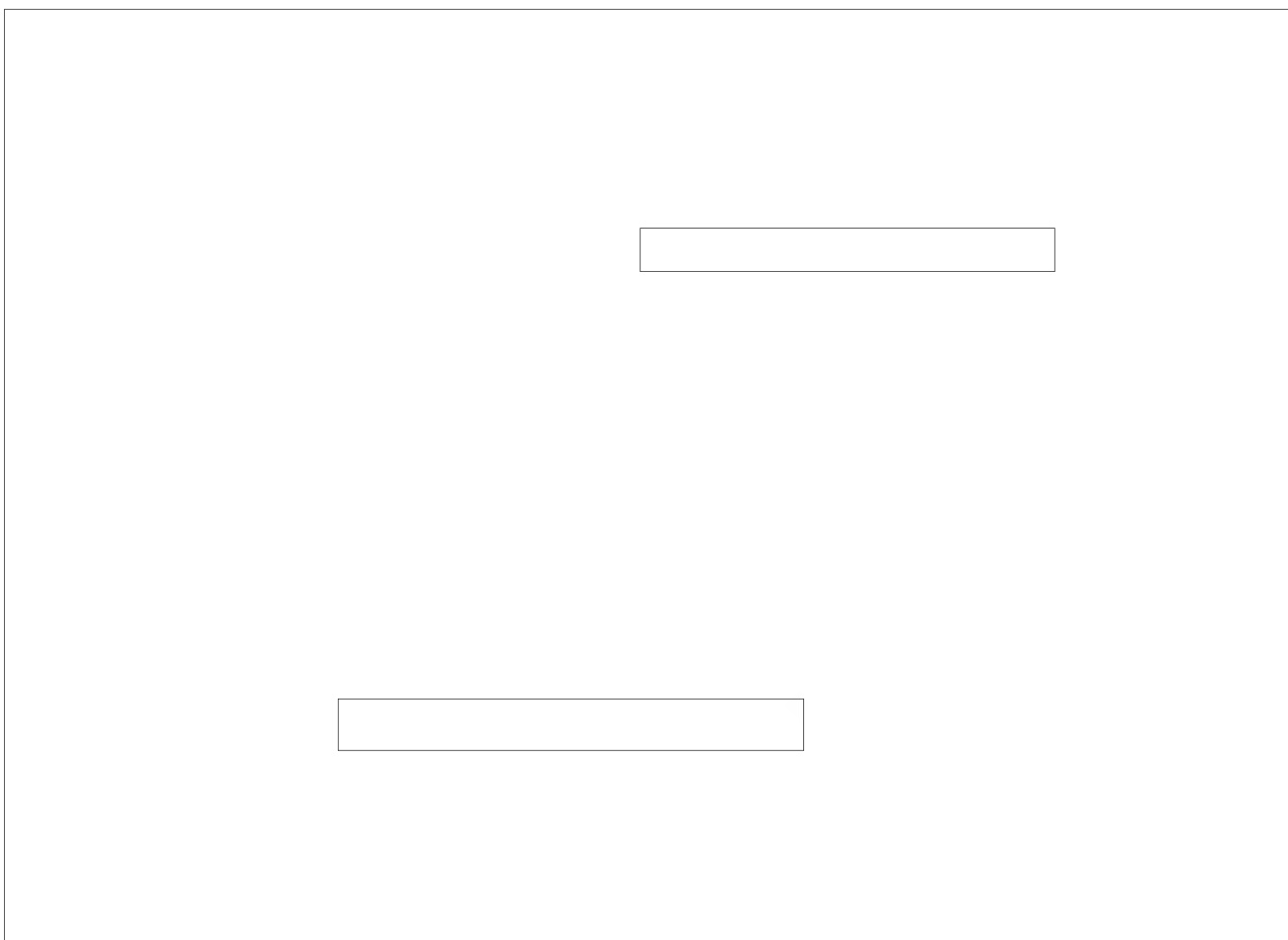
The following Key Judgments are reprinted
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